

**NSC BRIEFING**

**12 November 1953**

**PROBABLE DEVELOPMENTS IN SAUDI ARABIA**

**I. First reports from Saudi Arabia after death of King Ibn Saud indicate:**

- A. No immediate break in maintaining central authority under new King Saud,**
- B. US oil and military installations on Persian Gulf are safe,**
- C. No change in Saudi relations with US nor in Saudi suspicions of British intentions.**

**II. Long-range difficulties, however, can threaten position of Saud and indirectly affect American interests on Persian Gulf:**

- A. Saud's ability and authority are largely untested. Former crown prince previously leaned on and was backed by prestige of Ibn Saud, who single-handedly united kingdom.**

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B. Conflicting ambitions of several top princes and officials will further test Saud's capacity to hold kingdom together. Most important of these are:

1. Well-known but ailing brother Faisal, who is foreign minister and who has now been designated crown prince.
2. Finance Minister Sulaiman, old confidant of Ibn Saud, unorthodox financier, [REDACTED] shrewd and contentious.
3. Ibn Jaluwi, strong governor of eastern province where ARAMCO installations and Dhahran air field are located.
4. Ambitious deputy foreign minister Yusuf Yassin, generally considered difficult and anti-Americans.

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- C. External difficulties which can enhance Saud's domestic problems:
1. Dispute with Britain over the Buraimi oasis, which may intensify rivalry between British-led tribal sheikhs (along Persian Gulf around to Aden) and Arab leaders loyal to Saudi Court.
  2. Unknown effect of Ibn Saud's death on Saudi Arabia's position in Arab world. Saud visited several Arab states earlier this year, but his influence is still uncertain. Possibility therefore of renewal of traditional Saudi hostility toward Iraq and weakened ties with Egypt and Syria.

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3. Important tribal sheikhs loyal to  
Ibn Saud may under stimulation of  
new situation attempt to become  
independent. Saudi army about  
8,000, tribal levies 75,000.

D. Additional problems are posed by new  
labor unrest in oil industry.

1. Government mishandled October  
strike in Dhahran.
2. Communists probably involved.
3. US government and ARAMCO officials  
agree more trouble likely.

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